CONGRESS.

Sympathy With the Sufferers by the War in France.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, Admitted to His Seat.

Passage by the Senate of the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

ABOLITION OF THE TEST OATH

Noisy and Excited Discussion of the Bill in the House.

Sunset Cox, Ben Butler and Van Wyck Versus Virginia and Kentucky Chivalry.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871. REMONSTRANCE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., presented a remon-strance from the women of New England against female suffrage, protesting against the impositions upon them of burdens legitimately belonging to the sterner sex.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA. Mr. Nye, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee on Terri-tories, submitted a written report with a substitute for the bill organizing the Territory of Oklahoma.

THE RUBEAU OF INMIGRATION.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of VL, introduced a bill to amend

Mr. Edmunis, rep.) of Vi., introduced a bill to amend the act establishing a Fureau of Immigration. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kanasa, offered a substitute for his resolution of yesterday, expressing the sympathy of the American people with the suffering people of France and Germany.

Resolved, That in obedience to that Christian charity which seeketh good of all rations and ministers to all human distresses, we nearly commend the sufferings of beligherent nations in Europe to the American people, and recommend that a generous system of organized charity, seeking out and providing brist for their most pressing necessities, be speedily inaugurated for their relief.

The resolution was preceded by a preamble reciting the prospects of je see between two great nations, each entitled to the friendship and good will of the American people, and depicting the devastation and suffering caused by war, and particularly the existing destitution in the republic of France.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved, as an amendment, an additional resolution requesting the President to communicate to the French government the profound sympathy of the American people for the people of France, who were now suffering under an unexampled misfortune, and to extent to them every encouragement and support consistent with the laws of the United States and our treaties with other Powers, in establishing upon a irm basis a republican government.

Mr. Golle, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amendment. He said his awa symmanties were no covered for the Except.

Powers, in establishing upon a firm basis a republican government.

Mr. Colle. (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amendment. He said his own sympathies were no greater for the French than the Germans. He distiked to see anything that looked like a discrimination in favor of one as against the other. Our only assurance of peace was a mere rumor, and yet we were asked to pronounce in taror of the French.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that his amendment expressed any preterence, and argued that the unprecedented misfortune which had overwhelmed the French people, in view of the traditions between France and the United States, was a sufficient reason for an expression of American sympathy.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis, desired to know in what manner the encouragement and support of the government was to be made available in helping to establish a republican government in France.

to be made available in helping to establish a republican overment was a support of the control of the control

the subject of Mr. sherman's amendment and its consequent withdrawal for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN then withdrew and subsequently introduced his amendment as a separate resolution, when it was re-ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
On motion of Mr. SALISBUEN; (dem.) of Del., the pream-ble was stricken out.

The resolution, amended to make it a concurrent resolu-tion, so as to require the action of the House, was then agreed to. to. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ERIDGE ACROSS THE

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILECAD ERIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOULI RIVER.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Union Facihe Railroad Company to issue bonds to complete the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha. The resolution authorizes the company to issue such bonds and to secure the same by mortgage as it may deem needful to construct and maintain and bridge and track and depots re unred to perfect the same. Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. FLANAGAN, rep. of Texas, introduced a bill to incorporate the Ren River Valley, Okiahoma and Santa Fo Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

GOYJENNENT FROPERTY AT SAG HARBOR.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported with amendments the bill for the safe of land belonging to the United States at Sag Harbor, New York.

Mr. FERNON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a joint resolution of the New York Legislature in favor of such legislation as may secure a treaty room the Sence a tribe of Indians in New York for the sale of their lands. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., the Priequested to committee of Mr. Schurz, On motion of Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., the President was requested to communicate to the Senate despatches from Mr. Blow, United States Minister to Brazil, upon the culture of cotton in Brazil, trade between that country and the United States, it rade between that country and the United States, the Faraguayan war, &c.

The unimised business, being the resolution for the admission of Josanu Hill as Senator from Georgia, was taken up, and Mr. Satelaster, entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Stewart, rep.) of Nevada, who continued his opposition to Mr. Hill's admission on the ground that he had received less than a majority of the votes of the legal members of the Logal States, the votes of the legal members of the Logal States, and the senate of the Mr. States, and the senate of the Mr. States, and the majority of the Indiciary Committee was then rejected—year, 19 mays, 8.

A resolution admitting Mr. Hill was then adopted, and that rentieman appeared and took the oath of allegiance as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. A. G. Thurwayn, dem. of Ohjo, then offered and

A resolution admitting Mr. Hill was then adopted, and that centieman appeared and took the oath of allegiance as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. A. G. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, then offered and naked the present consideration of the joint resolution preserving the oath of office to be taken by H. B. M. Miller, senator elect from Georgia.

Messars, Stewart and Edmunds objected.

Mr. Thurman, obtaining unanimous consent, proceeded to answer the objection that Mr. Miller was includible to a sect because his disabilities had never been removed. If consistent, the Senate could not reject the claim. Mr. Miller has served as a surgeon in the robel army, but was a non-combatant.

ombigation.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in advocating the reference of the resolu-tion to the Judiciary Committee, remarked that he would haver again vote to relieve disabilities where the sole pur-pose was to allow a man to hold an office to which he was not eligible when elected. The practice tended to corrupt

not eligible when elected. The practice tended to corrupt elections.

Mr. Judabulll, (rep.) of Ill., argued that Mr. Miller had already usen decided to have been duly elected. Mr. Hill had been declared by the Senate to have been duly elected, and had been sworth in, whereas Mr. Miller received seven more votes than die Mr. Hill. Messrs Farron and Whitely, whose admission was pressed by the minority of the Judiclary Committee, were both in the rebel army, white Mr. Miller's only offence was in acting as argeen to a rebel regiment. He gave notice that he would offer a resolution declaring Mr. Miller duly elected, and if that was adopted he would follow it up with a concurrent resolution prescribing a form of each to be taken in the case.

Mr. Thurman's resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ctary Committee.

STEAMSHIP SCHRIDTES.

Mr. WILLIAMS then moved to proceed with the Steamship Mr. Williams then moved to proceed with the Steamship Subsidy bins.

Mr. Steres an said that, notwithstanding only four weeks of the session remained, but one appropriation bill had passed the Senate. He warned the Senate against wasting time upon subsides in such a condition of times.

Mr. Khildoon, rep. of Lin., in support of Mr. Williams' motion, urged the importance of the bill in aid of a line on the Gui of Mexico, from New Orients to Mexican ports, which was the first of the steamship subsidy oils in order. He spoke of the rital interests of the measure to the people of the whole Mississipp valley, as shown by the resolutions on that subject by the chambers of commerce of the clies of that railey.

on that subject by the chambers of commerce of the chies of that valley.

Mr. Ranser, (rep.) of Minn., favored immediate action as a means of apprising parties engaged in steamship enterprises of the disposition of the Senate upon the general policy. Governmental action was necessary to prevent our commerce from dwindling to less than that of a third rate

Power.
Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep., of R. 1., demanded the ayes and nots on the motion, so that the Schate might settle now whether it would enter upon the policy of submitting steamship

lines.

Mr. Colle, acting ensirman of the Committing fleamship

Mr. Colle, acting ensirman of the Committee on Appropriations in the absence of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, traisied
that action should be had upon the appropriation hills.

After further discussion Mr. WILLIAMS temporarily withdrew his motion, and the Scuale, on motion of Mr. Colk,
took up

After forther discussion Nr. WILLIAMS temporarily withdrew his motion, and the Schate, or motion of Nr. Colla, took up
THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.
Mr. CASSERLY, deem. of Cal., stated the total expense
under the bill at about \$2,000,000, and that there was a growing feeling throughout the country that the civil service
should be thoroughly overhanded and the number of our
foreign ministers and consuls reduced. There were of the
former double as many as were necessary. Though the
present bit was not particularly objectionable he took occasion to call attention to the master.

After unimportant amendments the bill passed.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.
The West Found Appropriation bit was sice considered,
amended and parked.

THE STRAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILLS AGAIN.

Mr. WILLIAMS then renewed his motion to take up the
first of the Stemmship Subsidy bills, being that relating to aldreas the Stemate as to the understanding upon which
the bill was to be taken up, whether for the species purpose
of allowing the Sensor from Loudshina (Mr. hellogg to addreas the Senate in support of the bill, in accordance with
previous notice to that effect, or for decisive action.

Mr. ONNELING, (rep.) of R. Y., while disposed to accommodate bis triend (Mr. Spilogg, did not wish his consent to
take up the bill construed as an indication that he favored it.

He made this statement in consequence of the singular course
of newspapers in charging every Sensor who throutned a
subsidy bill with favoring the measure. For one he had not
yet seen one of these bills that be could role for, yet because,
Mr. Nyl, trep.) of Nev., was not at all sensitive to newspaper criticism, and would favor the taking up of the meastime, not as a question of courtery, but as an assertion of
public pointy. He regarded the rebuilding of our commerce
as the must important question before Congress, and that
the whole subject wouls be presented by the proposed submissing all the whole subject of the
missing seed to carried as few inter Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., thought the main object of the

free. At this point an informal understanding was effected that Mr. Kellogg should have leave to address the Senate on the subject at the expiration of the next morning hour. Without a rote on the pending motion the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 1, 1871. THE TAX ON TOBACCO. Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ry., presented a petition of the manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, snull and cigara manufacturers of and dealers in topacco, such and the tax of Covington, Ky., against the special tax and the tax of

On motion of Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., the Senate amendments to the House bill prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving clauses of the acts and resolutions of Congress

were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

RELIEF FOR PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SABGENT, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in California. Referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, passed on the 22d of April last, prescribing an eath of office to be taken by persons who particlepated in the late rebellion, but are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The bill provides that such persons shall take the eath prescribed in the act of the lith of July, 1868, prescribing an eath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed.

Mr. Urson, (rep.) of Ohio, argued that the people, by

to be taken by persons from whom seas the season from well have been removed.

Mr. UPSON, (rep.) of Obio, argued that the people, by adopting the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, had designated what persons should be disqualified from holding office on account of participation in the rebellion, and that, as the law now stands, it discriminated in favor of the greater against the lesser criminals by allowing the disabilities to be removed from those who had added the crime of perjury to that of treason, while it provided no mode in which those whose crimes were less aggravated could be relieved.

perjury to that of creases were less aggrevated could be relieved.

Mr. Birgham, (rep.) of Ohio, argued that the adoption of the fourteenth amendment in 1855 was a virtual repeal of the test oath act of 1863, and that to impose the test oath on persons elected or appointed to office, and who were not ineligible under that amendment, was to deprive the people of their life. The creating the continuous states of 1863, and that to impose the test oath on persons elected or appointed to office, and who were not ineligible under that amendment, was to deprive the people of their life. PLACT, (ep.) of Va., said that he would have preferred the entire repeal of the iron-clast oath, but as this bill in effect accomplished the same object be should have to for it, and he hoped that every member who desired the epiperical of the south and to see the republican party of the people of the total repeal of the iron to the south and to see the republican party of the republican party of Virginia, to vote for the total repeal of the total repeal

to remove all disfranchising clauses and sweep away all test costs.

Mr. Long, the colored representative from Georgia, made his maiden speech in the Heuse in opposition to the bill, claiming that the men whom it would relieve were leaders of the Ku Kiux Kian. He declared that since the close of the rebellion more than eve hundred loyal men had been killed in Georgia, and not one of their nurderers had been brought to justice. He believed, therefore, that he was doing his duy to his constituents and to his country by voting against the bill.

Mr. Monry, (rep.) of La., said he would vote for the bill, but would much rather vote for the total abolition of the test oath and the removal of all political disabilities. It was not by the maintenance of such measures that outrages in the South were to be prevented, but by the presence of an armed force.

not by the maintenance of such measures that outrages in the South were to be prevented, but by the presence of an amed direction when the presence of an amed direction of the presence of an amed direction of the presence of the provided of the presence of the provided of the presence of the provided of the presence of the presence of the provided of the presence of the presence of the provided of the presence of the presence

South full they showed by their conduct that they were worthy of it.

Mr. POBTER, (rep.) of Va., opposed the bill, and denied the statement of his colleague (Mr. Plati) that the republican party of Virginia was in favor of universal amnesty. On the contrary, he asserted that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the republican party of Virginia were against universal amnesty until they were secured in their own rights, not only in freedom from the hand of violence, but till their civil and political rights were respected in the robe courts of all the rebel States in the country.

At the conclusion of the ten minutes allowed to Mr. Porter Mr. Randall moved that he be allowed to continue his remarks.

At the condusion of the ten minutes allowed to Mr. Forter Mr. Randall moved that be be allowed to continue his
remarks.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., objected, saying that when he
wanted to reply to a personal attack the other day in the
matter of St. Domingo, the member from Richmond was the
only man in the House mean enough to object.

Nr. FORTER relotted that the member from the Sixth district of New York was the only member of the House mean
enough to make that remark.

Mr. Cox added, in the midst of much confusion and calls
to order, that "that man (meaning Mr. Forter) was not the
man to attack him. He had no beligerency with that member, who was not a fighting man." (Laughter.)

Mr. VAN WYOK, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the bil', and reminded the gentleman from Virginia Mr. Flatt how that
last year at a republican meeting at Petersourg, at which he
(Mr. Van Wyok) was present, rebels cheered for Lee and
Davis.

Mr. Van Wyck; was present, rebels cheered for Lee and Darly.

Mr. PLATT admitted that, but said that the loyal element had cleared out that rebel crowd in about two minutes.

Mr. Van Wyck remarked, sarcastically, that if the colored men in Petersburg had not had more courage than some of their representatives in the House, the rebels would not have been cleared out. (Laughter.)

Mr. PLATT, in the midst of much noise and confusion, the Speaker's gavel harmering the desk rapidly, attempted to make himself heard in reply, but his voice was drowned in the dip. He was understood to say, however, that he had

Speaker's gavel hammering the desk rapidly, attempted to make himself neard in reply, but his voice was drowned in the dis. He was understood to say, however, that he had proved his courage on the battle field, which was more than the member from New York (Ar. Van Wyck) did.

Mr. Brok, dem. of Ky, said that nobody need be surprised at the acciding indulged in by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard), as that gentleman had been soulding all his life. He would read to the House the scolding which that gentleman had give to the abolitionists of Massachusetts in New his regard to the House the scolding which that gentleman had give to the abolitionists of Massachusetts in New his regard to the House the scolding as the remarked that the same than the second of the hill, and remarked that when the two gentlemen from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard and Mr. Arnell) were declaiming against it, he almost fancied that it was the ghost of Hamiet, earlier coath were the great panaces for the woes that the South was suffering under. The intelligent white people of the country could not be dammed up by any such means. Sooner or later they would break down the dam. If the government of Tennessee had passed liberal laws and allowed the disfranchised people to come back into the fold and to vote and hold office they would not have had any of the trouble in that State which they now had. The great trouble in Tennessee had been caused by disfranchisement.

Mr. Arnell, (rep.) of Tenn.—I deny it.

Mr. Arnell, and the dense of the government. You cannot in a republicance particulation there, and you see the result you see the revolution. There

having its voice in the anairs of the government. You cannot do it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., closed the debate. He said
that he had reported the bill as the mouthpiece of the Committee on Reconstruction, but he could not support it. Every
giving way that Congress had so far allowed had been the
death knell of some black or white friend of the Union. That
was the difficulty which he found in the way of this bill. He
hoped that the fron-clad oath would never be repealed. It
was a patent of nobility for royalty (referring to the Ku Kiux
ouirages).

Mr. JOSES, of Ky., interrupted and asked Mr. Butler in
an angry tone of voice, "What do you mean, sir, by the Ku
Krix? Answer me that!"

angry tone of voice, "What do you mean, sir, by the Ku ux? Answer me that!" Mr. Burn.en, without noticing the question, went on to say it Congress was relaxing and giving way to the rebels all time. he time.

Mr. JONES, of Ky.-When did you ever give way, sir? I

the time.

Mr. JONES, of Ky.—When did you ever give way, sir? I mean in the right direction.

Mr. BURLER.—We gave way when we admitted that gentlement to his seat. (Laughter.)

Mr. JONES.—No, sir, but we gave way when we admitted you to your seat.—a rebel to the constitution and the Union.

The SPEARER (using the gave) frequently)—The gentleman from Kentucky is out of order.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. JONES both attempted to make themselves heard, and the SPEAKER decided that they were both out of order.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. JONES both attempted to make themselves heard, and the SPEAKER decided that they were both out of order.

The debate being closed, Mr. ARNELL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 11s, nays 59—and it now goes to the President for his approval. The following is the TEXT OF THE UILL:—

Be it enacted, Ac., That when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to olice sy the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participationin the late reheliton, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved the 2d of July, 1862, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed." Approved lith of July, 1885.

Eithe REPOETED FROM THE JUDICIAEY COMMITTER AND PASSED.

be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. "Approved lith of July, 1888.

EILLE REPORTED FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTER AND PASSED.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a billfor the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General. Passed.

Mr. BULLER, 60 Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill relating to the jurisdiction of courts in certain cases, authorizing the Attorney General to institute proceedings in the usual form in law and equity, to determine all questions wherein the rights and interests of the United States are concerned. Passed.

Also a bill to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain customs revenue laws, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments recovered sgainst collectors of customs for money paid in excess of duties or fees on unported merchandisc. Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Conn., from the same committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. Passed.

Mr. Cook, from the same committee, recorded a bill tage the

intricts. Passed.

Mr. Cook, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectief of purchasers of land sold for threet taxes in the coary States. Passed.
Also a bill providing that where a railroad company is perating in a State and has its offices there, it shall be seemed a citizen of the State in so far that it shall not be ermitted to remove causes brought against it by clitzens of hat State from the State courts to the United States courts.

Passed.

Mr. PERERS, (rep.) of Me., from the same committee, made a report on the memorial of Wm. McGarrahan, that he is not entitled to the relief asked.

Mr. BISSHAM presented the minority report on the same The reports were ordered to be printed and recom-

The reports were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. PEUEUS, from the same committee, reported a bill giving to criers in United States courts the same compensation for travel and attendance as jurors are entitled to. Passed.

Also to allow the discharge of convicts sentenced to imprisonment and fine when the term of imprisonment as expired on their making oath before a United States commissioner that they have no means of satisfying the fine. Passed.

Mr. MERCUE, (ren.) of Pa., grom the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Bankrupt act. Passed.

Mr. LODGHINDER, from the same committee, reported a bill to allow claimants an appeal from the Court of Chaims

Passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill relating to the records of United States courts. Passed, with an amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill allowing parties in certain cases to testify, making the law of each State govern as to the competency of witnesses in all criminal trials in the United States courts in such State. which was passed.

a bill allowing parties in certain cases to testify, making the laws of each State govern as to the compelency of winesses in all criminal trials in the United States courts in such State, which was passed.

Mr. BINGRAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of Stat May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. The bill went ever till to morrow.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE presented the minority report on the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull for woman sufrage.

Mr. KINGRAM saked to have the subject made a special order for the second Wednesday in February.

Mr. KILSEN, (rep.) of N. Y., objected.

THE KITTERY AND GUARLENSTOWN NAVY YARDS.

Mr. LAUGH offered a resolution in reference to the consolidation of the Kittery and Charlestown Navy Yards, which was referred.

dation of the Amery and Considered was referred.

CONFRENCE COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO ABOLISH THE OFFICES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Logan, Scofield and Butler, to the Second Secon

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The February Statement, Compared with That of the Corresponding Month of Last Year and with That of January, 1871-Decrease for the Past Year \$120,834,048.

The statement of the public debt on February 1 has just been issued by the Treasury Department. compare the figures with those of the state-

ment made a year ago:-DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST. Feb. 1, 1870. Feb. 1, 1871. Five per cent bonds.... \$221,589,300 \$214,567,300 Six per cent bonds..... 1,886,349,900 1,714,776,400 Total bear'g coin int .. \$2,107,939,200 \$1,929,343,700 | DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST. | Four per cent cert's... | \$47.8,362 | \$42,085,000 | Navy Pension fund... | \$45,530,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 |

Total bear'g cur'y int.. \$59,530,000 Matured not paid...... 4,053,056 \$56,763,362 4,036,902 DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
United States notes. \$356, 110,258
Fractional currency. 40,063,512
Gold certificates. 50,392,180 \$356,101,086 40,479,593 \$2,088,360 Total bear'g no int.... \$446,565,951 \$428,669,039

\$1,929,343,700 428,669,039 \$2,418,813,004 64,618,832

Grand total \$2,682,545,517

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.
Coin \$101,600,739
Currency \$,690,807
Sinking fund 25,716,080
Other purchased bonds. 71,333,304 \$2,483,431,836

Total in Treasury.... \$207,373,922
Debt less cash in Treas... 2,475,171,595
Decrease of the national debt since February 1, 1870. \$120,834,048
The following table compares the statement just made with the previous one of January 1, 1871:-

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST. Jan. 1, 1871. Feb. 1, 1871. Five per cent bonds. \$214,527,300 \$214,537,300 Six per cent bonds. 1,720,775,400 1,714,776,400 Total bearing coin int. \$1,935,342,700 \$1,929,343,700

Total bear's cur'y int. Matured, not pald..... \$56,763,362 4,036,902 \$58,228,362 7,315,822 \$356,101,086 40,479,593 32,088,360 Total bear'g no int ... \$422,245,175 \$428,669,039

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing coin int. . \$1,935,342,700
Debt bearing cur'cy int. 58,228,382
Debt bearing no interest 422,245,175
Matured debt not paid . 7,315,822 56,763,362 428,669,039 4,036,902 Total.....\$2,423,132,060 Bonds to Pacific RR. Co. 64,618,832 \$2,418,813,004 64,618,832 Grand total.....\$2,487,750,892 \$2,483,431,836

Coin....\$107,802,280 Currency.....\$30,284,291

Total in Treasury....\$138,085,572 \$123,394,289
Debt less am't in Tre'sy. \$2,349,684,320 \$2,354,337,547
*Increase of the national debt since January 1, 1871..........\$4,673,227
*In the above statement no mention is made of ac-\$4,673,927 crued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the pubic debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the onds issued to that road, the total dost exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to \$4,040,986.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the

	. me too minder michalonen
ites:-	
arch 4, 1861. \$66,180,855	Jan. 1, 1870., 2,462,418,783
ily 1, 1861 88,498,670	Feb. 1, 1870. 2,475,171,595
nly 1, 1862 502,921,404	March 1, 1870.2,463,027,855
ny 1, 18631,093,464,090	April 1, 1870, 2,452,289,175
ily 1, 18641,721,847,934	May 1, 18702,431,698,879
ily 31, 1865 2,757,253,275	June 1, 1870 2, 428, 211, 016
ept. 1, 18652,757,689,571	July 1, 1870 2,400,208,363
n. 1, 18662,716,851,536	Aug. 1, 18702,399,423,466
ug. 1, 18862, 633, 029, 276	Sept. 1, 1870. 2,383,604,030
an. 1, 18672,543,328,172	Oct. 1, 18702.369.407.257
nly 1, 18372,511,800,013	Nev. 1, 1870.2,356,364,306
an. 1, 18682,598,125,650	Dec. I, 18702,357,470,000
uly 1, 18682,508,915,192	Jan. 1, 1871 2,349,664,320
an. 1, 18692,540,707,201	Feb. 1, 18712,354,337,547
uly 1, 18692,509,160,773	

THE HERALD IN CINCINNATIL

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 30.] SPLENDID JOURNALISM. The New York HERALD has made the European

war the occasion of an enterprise and expenditure in the gathering and transmission of foreign news which is a remarkable stride in the progress of journalism in this country, and which, in the matter of telegraphic news, far surpasses any journal in Europe. Its special despatenes from every part of the field of the war, from both the inside (with a balloon portage) and outside of Paris, from all the operations in the provinces and from the leading capitals of Europe, not occasionally, but daily make a scale of enterprise and expenditure that may justly be termed splendid. And may be said in the HERALD's favor that it subordinates feeling and political ambitions to news. Its war specials are not tainted by partisanship. They give impartially the news. That is what journalists want, and is what wears best in the long run with the reading public.

THE FORGER " BROCKWAY."

The notorious forger and counterfeiter, Charles D. Vanderpool, alias Brockway, alias Seymore, Waterman and Pike, who was arrested at Detroit and prought to this city in charge of Detective Sampson on Tuesday, as stated in the HERALD, came up before Judge Dowling at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and desired to be allowed to go out on bail.

This was at once refused. Subsequently he said he had a great horror of the cells in the old prison, and desired to be sent back to Mulberry street, to police headquarters, where he had been lodged since his arrival from Detroit. After numerous remarks the Judge ordered him to be kept in the City Pylson on the indictment found agaidst him by the Grand Jury on a charge of lorgery preferred by the Bank of North America for \$11,200, and stated that the prisoner would find it much more difficult to obtain a pardon from Governor Hoffman than the trouble experienced in getting his freedom through the influence of the President of the United states on the countertetting charge on which he was convicted for ten years. His case will at once be undertaken by the District Attorney.

A WIFE BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Strange as it may seem a man in this city actually sold his wife to another man on Tuesday of this week. The "valuable consideration" was ten dollars in money, which sum was actually paid over. The couple, so facilely divorced, have been husband and wife for a term of divorced, have been husband and wrife for a term of eight years, and have a son seven years old and one child younger. In the arrangement the father was to keep the older child and the new "patr" were to have the younger. The "purchaser" is a young man, and, after the transaction, he took the woman and went home with her, to take the place of the husband of the house, he having bought in ranture.—Trinidad (Cotorato) Enterprise. (Colorado) Enterprise.

A enrious lawsuit has just been commenced A curious lawsuit has just been commenced against the Believille and southern litinois Railroad, A lady, who was shortly expecting an addition to her family, was travelling on it, and was so jostized and troubled by the roughness of the road that the event occurred much sooner than had been expected. In the suit which she has brought a callst the company she lays the damages at \$10,000.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

What Was "the Wisest Law Ever Made ?"

A LEGISLATIVE CONUNDRUM.

How Carey Enjoys His Triumph.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Overhauling the Children's Aid Society.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1871.
The question of "special legislation" formed the topic of quite an animated debate in the lower House to-day, and the score or more members who were detained in the Assembly Chamber a naif hour longer than they desired, and who were thus prevented from attending an exhibition of fighting 'dorgs' in a certain part of this village, have to thank Mr. Prime, of Queens, and his resolution for the deprivation. These resolutions were, it will be remembered, offered last week. They called for the appointment of a committee of nine to see what could be done toward enacting general laws in such a way as to put an end to the immense amount of special laws which are accumulating in the statute books, to an extent that is making even the legal profession tremble. Mr. Greene advocated the pasage of the resolutions in a speech, in which he cited the immense number of special laws passed year by year touching matters and things which could be covered by one general law. Mr. Littlejohn conceded that the generalization of laws so as to avoid special legislation was all very fine in theory, but it was impossible in practice. Mr. Neison, of course, had his say in the matter. He wanted to know "WHAT WAS THE WISEST LAW EVER MADE?"

Prince took this to be a conundrum at first, and was about to "give it up," when he was suddenly reminded of a passage in a religious tract he had wisest law ever made' came from on high," he exclaimed. "Do you mean to say, then," persisted "that it is not necessary to make special laws to cover matters that the law from on high does not?" This was a perfect stunner to Prime, not so much that it indicated wisdom on the part of the questioner, but that it mixed little with great things in such an irreverent way that the member from Queens was left without a word of remonstrance. "I think," continued Nelson, "we need special laws for railroads and telegraphs, notwithstanding the law from on high. If it is sufficient for legislation why does it not suffice to keep the purlieus of Newtown in sanctity?" A roar of laughter greeted this sally. and Nelson sat down, as well he might, after this ebuiltion of nonsense. The discussion was then continued in a serious mood, and finally ended by the whole subject being referred to the Judiciary

Speaking of "special legislation" remind me that the question of old barrels is again destined to "raise Cain" in the lower House this session. It may not be generally known that there is a member from New York who goes by the name of Con. Well, Connolly, like all true legislators,

noily. Well, Connolly, like all true legislators, tries to do his best to guard his own interests, no matter what other interests may be overridden in the meantime while he is doing it. One of his interests lies in the old barrel business. Last year, I believe, a bill was brought into the Assembly prohibiting the packing of wheat, flour and the like in other than new barreis, and that it cost Connelly a good round sum to have the thing smothered. Just imagine his horror, thee, this morning, when his colleague, Mr. Flecke, one of the strongest

ANTI-LAGER BEER ADVOCATES
in the House, introduced a new bill to kill off the old barrel business. Flecke's bill, I understand, was drawn up at the suggestion of a large body of coopers, who make money by making new barreis, and who would make a great deal more if the bill becomes a law. But it will not, if Connolly knows himself. The Clerk had no sooner read its title than he was on his feet. "Mr. Speaker," said he, brandishing his right hand over his head as though he had a tomahawk in it ready to brain the trembling Flecke; "Mr. Speaker, I don't see the necessity of this bill. It has been coming up here during the past three or four years, and it never passes. It's only annoying us and taking up our time to consider it," The Speaker reminded Mr. Connolly that every member had a perfect right to offer any kind of a bill ne pleased, and that the barrel member from New York could teil his tale of woe before the proper committee when the time came for its consideration.

it." The Speaker reminded Mr. Connolly that every member had a perfect right to offer any kind of a bill ne pleased, and that the barrel member from New York could teil his tale of woe before the proper committee when the time came for its consideration. Connolly then sat down, and Flecke went over to his seat to explain matters in German.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

There would at last seem to be some chance hereafter that witnesses in criminal cases are to be treated a little better than actual criminals. Everybody can conceive what a comfortable thing it would be for a respectable man who has the misfortune, by chance, to witness a murder or a highway robbery, to be shut up in the "House of Detention" for several months awaiting until tardy justice sees fit to place the criminal on trial. Indeed, more than one flagrant outrage could be cited where respectable parties nave been held as witnesses in the House of Detention for many long months, while the men they were expected to testify against were enjoying their freedom, thanks to somebody's money given in form of bail. If Mr. Fleid's bill, introduced today, becomes a law, as it should, this state of things will be no longer a subject of universal compiant. and respectable parties who may known il about certain crimes be no longer tempted to keep their knowledge to themselves lest they be virtually imprisoned until

THE REAL CRIMINAL GETS HIS DUES.

The bill provides that a witness cannot be held any longer than "fourteen days next" after the beginning of the court term following the commission of the crime of which he may have some knowledge of importance to the trial of the case. In this connection I may add that another bill, concerning imprisonment for debt, was also introduced today, which will, if successful in getting through both houses, work a most needful reform. The readers of the HERALD will remember the sad story of that unfortunate India rubber patentie who for infringing a patent right was thrown into prison, and, because he could not get the am State a man could be imprisoned for almost a life-time in default of payment of a few hundred dollars, It matters not now it may be argued that we have

for if a man in a civil action can be held in prison for years because his opponents refuse to yield an inch, knowing that the prisoner cannot pay the fine imposed apon him, that alone, call it by what name you will, makes imprisonment for debt in this State an undentable fact. The bill in question will regulate this matter of fines in civil cases in such a way that a poor man will find mercy as well as the rich man.

late this matter of fines. In civil cases in such a way that a poor man will find mercy as well as the rich man.

STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER.

Mr. Goodrich is one of that class of politicians who do not believe that the dead past should bury its dead. Indeed, he has an idea that the Carey-Twombly case must still remain a topic of everyday discussion in the House. He certainly had his say about the matter yesterday, and the democrats, who tried not to let him have much of a say as it was, came to the conclusion that after Carey's victory Goodrich would subside. But they were doomed to disappointment this morning when he sent up to the clerk's desk a series of resonations which, after stigmatizing the action of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the most bitter terms, called upon the committee to show at whose expense the report had been printed, and for the printing of 2,500 copies for distribution throughout the State so that

THE PROPLE COULD SEE POR THEMSELVES

"how Mr. Twombly got more votes than Mr. Carey," and a great deal more of the same sort. Mr. Fields, who has evidently made it a part of his business to keep Goodrich in a straight a jacket as possible, rose to a point of order before the resonations had been read in their entirety and objected to them as being disrespectful in language. So they were returned to Goodrich. He, however, gained his point, which was to raise another breeze about the case. Mr. Field swould have done much better had he allowed these resolutions to be read and then go quietly wherever referred, and—postea mint.

There was quite a sensation this morning among a few of the members on the republican side of the Rouse. Nelson and Righall had quite a lively served which he appensied Nelson's hieroglyphic. The challenge asked for time and place for a disastrous meeting, with

A PREFERENCE FOR PISTOIS.

On the Rockiand county side of the question. Bigoall, who hasn't seen through the loke yet, is

busy preparing his reply, which will, no denbt, rather astonish Nelson to-morrow, who is in blissful ignorance of his own challenge. Bignail was heard to say that he had fought Kentuckians and he thought he could fight "that long fellow next to Weed." There will fun when the catgets out of the

WHERE IS CAREY!

It may be of interest for some people to know that Carey has not been in his seat since he was decaared entitled to it by yote of the House yesterday. He was seen about four o'clock this morning driving a four-in-hand sleigh at a 63:80 gait on the canal, and when last heard from on the road was trying to beat an express train to Troy. He will doubtless return before the recess.

THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

When the bill to approprime the sum of \$30,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New York city was called in Committee of the Whole Mr. Tweed advocated its passage strongly and characterized it as a well-managed institution, when Mr. Michael Norton jumped to his feet and opposed it, declaring that he had before him charges of a serious nature made against its management by an ex-official of the institution who has the endorsements of the management. He thought he would be able to show gross mismanagement and misappropriation of the funds, and asked to have the bill referred back to the Committee on Charlites for an investigation. Mr. Tweed accepted the suggestion, and on Thesday evening next, in Mr. Tweed's room, all the parties to the charges, which Mr. Norton at this time declines to permit published, will be heard.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Wood offered concurrent resolutions amending the constitution as suggested by the late Constitutional Convention. The first section of article two relates to who shall you, eye year a resident of the State and four months of the County.

year a resident of the state and lour months of the country.

Section two of the same article provides for the disfranchisement of persons guilty of bribery of other infamous offences, and excluding from the right to hold office or vote any person who is interested in a bet. Sections one, two, three, four, five and six of article three define the manner in which members shall be selected to both branches of the Legislature; the State to have thirty-two districts, one Senator for each, to hold office for four years. Senators from districts bearing odd numbers to vacate office at the end of two years and the others for four years. The pay of each member of the Legislature is to be \$1,000 per year. Article five relates to the manner of selecting State officers.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1871. BILLS INTRODUCED. laws tending to the widening of Broadway from Thirty-third

to Fifty ninth street.

By Mr. Winslow—Authorizing attorneys of the Supres Court to take affidavits and acknowledge

avenue in Flatbush, Kings county.

HILLS REPORTED.

Repealing the act establishing the Capitol Police district; extending Lexington avenue in New York; amending the charter of the Hudson River and Hariem Canal Company.

Mending the act investing in Boards of Supervisors certain powers and to prescribe their fees.

Incorporating the Odd Feilows' HallyAssociation of Watertown.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows' HallAssociation of Water-town.

Relative to filing certain maps in Westchester county.

Relative to filing certain maps in Westchester county.

Further amending the act authorizing the improvement of highways in Yonkers and East Chesser.

Incorporating the Matteawan Savings Bank.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following resolutions:—
PROPOSED AMPDMENTS TO THE OONSTITUTION.

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That section two of article two of the constitution be amended so that it shall read as follows:—"Laws may be passed excluding from the rights of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceay or of any infamous orime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall pay, give or receive, or promise to pay or give, money or other property or valuable consideration with intent to influence any elector or giving his vote or to deter any elector from voting, of his right to vote at such election or from holding any office voted for at such election."

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That said amendment to

such election."

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That said amendment to said section two be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election for Senators, and that pursuant to section I of article 13 of the constitution it be published for three months prior to the time of such election.

Mr. Tweru said as this was the democrate platform he akked unanimous consent that the resolutions be now condered.

Mr. Woodin objected, and the resolutions went over under

Mr. WOODIN objected, and the resolutions went over under the rule.

Mr. Wood submitted resolutions to amend the constitution as proposed by the Constitutional Convention, as follows:

1. Strikes out the word "white" in the section relating to qualifications of voters.

2. Prohibits the use of money at elections, and makes the paying or receiving of money for votes a ground of challenge. paying of the second constitution and provided by the late Constitutional Convention, substantially the same as at present.

4. Provides for taking the census in 1875 and every tenth year thereafter.

5. Provides that the Assembly shall consist of 189 members, chosen by counties, apportioned, as near as may be, accord-

5. Provides that the Assembly shall consist of 158 members, chosen by counties, apportioned, as near as may be, according to population.

6. Members of Legislature to receive an annual salary of \$1,000 and ten cents for every mile travelled in going and returning from the capital.

7. Requires the vote of two-thirds of the members elected in each House to override the veto of the Governor.

8. Gives to the Governor the power to suspend the State Treasurer from office, and to appoint a person to fill the office during such suspension.

9. All State officers to receive a fixed salary, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office, and providing that they shall receive no fees or perquisites of any kind.

10. The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General to be Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

11. The Governor to nominate and appoint, with the con-

10. The Compressions and Attorney General to be Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

11. The Governor to nominate and appoint, with the consent or the Senate, a superintendent of public works and four assistant superintendents, who are to have charge of the canals. The assistant superintendents to be removable for cause by the superintendents to be removable for cause by the superintendents.

12. No money shall be appropriated for any canal bridge at a point where there was no bridge prior to January 1, 1887. No claims for canal damages to be heard, unless made in two years after damage arises.

13. No blus for materials or work upon the canals to be rejected for informality until the person making the bid has had an opportunity to correct such informality.

14. Provides for a Couri of Claims and Solicitor of Claims, as in the constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention.

vention.

15. Provides for a Board of Managers of State Prisons,

consisting of the persons to be appointed by the Governor.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hardenburgs the commissioners of the canal fund were requested to report the amount of money borrowed for canal purposes in 1863.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:—
Authorizing the city of Binghamton to borrow money to build a Court House. Third reading.

To aid the Boys' and citric Lodging House in New York.

Mr. Norrow opposed the bill, declaring that he had letters stating that the superintendent misappiled the moneys.

Mr. Wet Dear the charges about on dis motion it was reconstituted to the control of the charges about on the motion of Mr. Lodge, the Assembly bill defining the powers of boards of supervisors relative to dividing towns was passed. powers of boards of supervisors remains a passed.

Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company. After a lengthy debate on the great powers granted the company the committee reported progress.

ALBANY, Feb. 1. 1871. Albany, Feb. 1. 1971.

A large number of petitions were presented for refunding noney to drafted men and a few remonstrances against the

Amending the Public Holiday act; amending the act rela Amending the twole londary act; amending the act rela-tive to fees of surrogates; making regulations relative to cemeteries; amending the Hell Gate Pilot; act authorizing the Surrogate of Queens county to adopt a new seal; relative to lunatics; incorporating the Williamsburg Sharpshooters' Society, in Brooklyn; incorporating the Home Missionary Society.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF MS.

Society, in Brookiva; incorporating the Home Missionary Society.

On motion of Mr. Alvora, from the Judiciary Committee, the Adjutant General was cailed upon to report how much more money is necessary to extinguish the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Incorporating the Little Valley Water Works Company.

Authorizing the city of Empanation to purchase a tollhouse and land.

Amending the Lockport dog tax.

Appropriating money to pay for the publication of the official early associated to the value of the State.

Amending the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates the act of Science who was a second to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates the act of Science who was not approximately the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates the act of Science who was not approximately the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates the act of Science who was not approximately the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates who was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates who was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates who was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates who was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates who was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New Yates was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street was not seen to the charter of the Cannon street was not seen to the charter of t

official entrass of the vates of the State.

Amending the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New York.

Amending the act defining the powers and prescribing the fees of boards of supervisors.

Making the price paid for the publication of the session laws uniform at lifty cents per folio.

By Mr. BLACKALL—To prevent the spread of the smallpox.

By Mr. JACOUS—Chartering the Oceanville Association, of Brooklyn; also amending the charter of Brooklyn by providing for a register of assessments.

By Mr. MOSELY—Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money and icey a tax to pay indebtedness.

By Mr. GOODEICU—Chartering the New York Financial Association; also chartering the Presbyterian Church Gen-ral Assembly; also amending the act enabling husband and By Mr. Moselly—Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money and sevy at as to pay indebtedness.

By Mr. Goodelicu—Chartering the New York Financial Association; also chartering the Presbyterian Church General Assembly; also amending the est enabling husband and By Mr. BAYLIS—To confine persons convicted in Kings county in the penisonlary of that county.

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By Mr. BOACH—Amending the act relative to the powers and duties of Surrogates.

By Mr. D. BUENS—Relative to bonds issued by railroad companies, requiring them to be registered.

By Mr. FLEGEL—To prevent the use of old barrels in reprecing, also axing charges for fare on the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company.

By Mr. FLEGEL—Providing the acts extending the powers of the Soards of Supervisors.

By Mr. FLEGE —Providing that witnesses in criminal cases incarcerated shall, after fourteen days confinement, be examined and discharged, their testimony to be as valid as if given orally.

By Mr. WOOD—Repealing the railroad town bonding act.

given orally.

By Mr. WOOD—Repealing the railroad town bonding act,
By Mr. BARYLETT—incorporating the New York Produc

Company.

By Mr. SCRIENER—Establishing a police for Yonkers.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
Mr. GLEASEON offered resolutions, citing the Governor's
Message on the subject of britery at elections, that the
constitution be amended so that persons convicted of britery or being britted shall be distranchised; also persons convicted of Infamous crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

make a similar request, and Mr. Bushley wanted to be recortist in favor of the report. Their requests were granted.
Mr. GOODEICH offered the following:—
Whereas the Committee on Privileges and Riections naying heard the testimony and arguments of the counsel in the
matter of the claim of Horatio N. Twombly to the seal now
occupied by the Hon. John Carey adjourned, subject to the
call of its chairman; and whereas the democratic majority
of said committee on the filst day of January, without calling
said committee on the filst day of January, without calling
said committee to the thing the control of the country,
presented their report to this House, apparently by a secret
understanding with the members of their own party that
they should all be in their places on that day, but without
similar notice or equal and fair opportunity to the
minority of the House; and whereas by this preconcerted
plan, and under the whip and spur of party discipline, and
by the operation of the previous question, all opportunity of
examination and debate was taken from the minority; and
whereas while the Clerk was reading said report printed
copies of the same, with the testimony, covering inleay-nise
pages, were being distributed to the members; therefore
Resolved, That the chairman of said committee be directed
to inform the House at whose expense and by what authority
the report was printed.

Resolved, That 15,000 copies of said report be printed for
the use of members and tor distribution, to the end that the
people of the State may know:—

First—That said Twombly, according to said report, actually received a greater number of votes than his opponent,
to secure whose seat the votes of two election districts were
thrown out and disregarded.

Second—What the shallow pretext was upon which the
democratic officials disfranchised the voters of two whole
election districts and counted in said Carey, in order to
break the tie vote of the House and secure to their party the
organization and control of this House and the legislation

State. Mr. FireLos raised the point of order that the terms of the resolution were not couched in decorous language.

The Chair decided that the resolutions were not in order; that the action yesterday was definite, and the action now on these resolutions would be a stutimention of its action yesterday.

BROTOSED WELCOME TO THE IRISH EXILES.

Mr. MURRHY offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the Logislature, in the name and in behalf of the people of New York, extend to rhomas Clark Luby, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Leary, Thomas F. Burke and their associates, the Irish exiles and patriots recently landed upon our shore, a most hearty welcome to our country; and dunt a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the Governor of the State.

Mr. ALVORD said, as he desired to make a speech on this

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Further Important Testimony for the Propenents-Speedy Close of the Great Dcmestic Drama of the Day.

This important and highly sensational domestic drama is very near its close. The Surrogate was determined yesterday to sit until late in the evening in order that all the evidence might be taken, and but for the absence of one witness, and the last on the long roll, the case would have been ready for the summing up today. The court was filled during the entire session by an interested and seemingly anxious auditory. Most of the evidence was cumulative and technical, but toward the close of the session the brief tests mony of witnesses examined in quick succession was generally admitted to be very strong for the proponents of the will.

MR. GEORGE JONES' TESTIMONY. Mr. George Jones, publisher of the Times, was the first witness examined. His testimony was as follows:-I have resided in this city since 1861; I have been connected with the Times since its commencement; have known Mr. Taylor since 1861; he owned ten shares in the Times, the capital of which coasists of 100 shares; I am familiar with Mr. Taylor's handwriting: (the will was here shown) I have no doubt that the

SIGNATURE IS GENUINE; I first hear ! of Mr. Taylor's death in England; Mr. Mudgett, the lawyer, informed me by cable despatch; when I came back I was present at the finding of the will: I had a conversation with Mr. Luther R. Marsh on that occasion about the will; I said, "THE AGONY APPEARS TO BE OVER NOW;

I suppose there is no trouble about it:" he said.

"Oh, there is no doubt about it being Mr, Taylor's To Mr. Clinton-After seeing people write a good many times I think I am competent to judge of handwriting sufficiently to satisfy my own judgment; the body of the will is not, I should think, in Mr. Taylor's hand writing. (The witness was here shown some specimens of his own handwriting, but the Court ruled them out as irrelevant, I object to say that I have a decided opinion concerning the genuineness of this signature (in exhant; I should think that the second page of the exhant; I should think that the second page of the exhant; I should think andwriting; I have seen Mr. Taylor write his name about flux tones.

handwriting; I have seen Mr. Taylor write his name about Mity times.

MR. GEORGE STIMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stimpson, an employe of the life insurance company, was then examined by Mr. Andrews—I have familiarized myself with the peculiarities of handwriting; I was formerly employed in the National Mechanics' Bank, New Jersey, and fifteen years in the Merchants Bank, of Boston; I have made a critical examination of the signature to the will and the exhibits: I had no characteristics in the signature to the will that I do not find in the signatures to these exhibits: I find the same characteristics in the exhibits and the "Joth" in the will; I don't find the same characteristics in the body of the will.

cross-examined—I have more experience of handcross-examined—I have more experience of hand-writing generally than an ordinary bank cierx; my experience. I think, justifies me in considering my-experience in the 25th of last month I first saw this will and I examined it for about two nours; on that examination I base my opinion. The witness was cross-examined for about two hours and a half as to his knowledge of writing and as to the characteristics of several of Mr. Taylor's signatures generally. The evidence was technical and particular, but no scrap of importance resulted from it.

signatures generally. The evidence was technical and particular, but no scrap of importance resulted from it.

After Mr. Clinton had finished the Surrogate asked the witness whether the signature to the will was written on a ruled line. The answer was, "No, sir." Mr. A. V. STOUT'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. A. V. STOUT'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, was then called and examined by Mr. Andrews—I knew Mr. Taylor well, and have seen him write irequently; I am familiar with his handwriting; the will was here shown I should think that this is James B. Taylor's signature.

GEORGE DURYEA RECALLED.

Mr. George Duryea recalled by the Surrogate—I don't think that Mr. Taylor called me to my face a d—d scoundrel and one not to be trusted; he never charged me with steating books; I never said in substance or effect that the Taylor people tried to get me to forge a will.

charges me with steams books; I have said insubstance or effect that the Taylor people tried to get me to forge a will.

MR. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Courtney being called testified as follows—I knew Mr. Taylor and his family; I had a conversation it July or August, 1870, with Mr. Taylor in reference to Kate; it took place close to the Fitth Avenue Hotel; he said he had been out of town; I asked how he was getting on with Kate; I forget his reply to that; I asked him about Howland; he bristled up and said he is the man who stole away Kate, so I could tell what sort of a man he was that could do that; he said, "This man will never get a dollar of my money;" I said, "I hope that won't interfere with Kate;" he answered, "Oh, no, I have provided for her."

with Kate;" he answered, "Oh, no, I have provided for her."

MRS. TAYLOR'S TESTIMONY.

MRS. TAYLOR, being sworn, was examined by Mr. Andrews—My name is Laura S. Taylor; I am the widow of James B. Taylor, and w s married to him forty years. (The will was produced.) I first saw the will in September, when it was found: I had no knowledge of its existence previous to that; I was the only wife of James B. Taylor.

A question was about to be put to Mrs. Taylor concerning her treatment of her granddaughter, but the Surrogate interposed. He said that all the allegations except that of forgery having been withdrawn there was no occasion for going into that.

With the exception of one other witness, Mr. John Owen, for whom an attachment was issued, the testimony is now all in, when the case will to its final close be confined to the argument of counsel and the decision of the Surrogate.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Stringent Law Against Bribery-Nominations Confirmed-The Jersey City Charter in the House.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Little, providing that in addition to the punishment already decreed against bribery every person found guilty of that offence hereafter shall be deprived of the right of suffrage. Any company found guilty through its managers, directors or agents, shall forfeit its charter.

Mr. Oleaseon offered resolutions, citing the Governor's Message on the subject of bribery at elections, that the consultation be amended so that persons convicted of bribery of being bribed shall be distranchised, also persons convicted of infamous crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Prince called up his resolution to refer to a select committee of nine to incure into the matter of enacting more general laws and less special ones. He spoke in favor of the resolution pour many subjects which cound it is a select committee of nine to incure into the matter of enacting more general laws and less special ones. He spoke in favor of the resolution pour many subjects which cound it is a select committee of nine to incure into the matter of enacting more general laws and less special ones. He spoke in favor of the resolution of the resoluti The following nominations were confined:-Mer-